THE DEMOCRATS IN PERPLEXITY.

DOUBT FELT AS TO WHETHER THEY CAN ELECT THE NEXT SPEAKER-THE CONTEST TO BE A TRYING ONE-A CHALLENGE BY S. B. CHITTEN-

The regular correspondent of THE TRIB-THE at Washington estimates that the Democrats will not have a full quorum of the next House, if a majority of to constitute a quorum. The prospect is test for the Speakership. The rush of candidates for the House and Senate offices is very large. Arrangements have been made by Mr. Chittenden to take a legal-tender case into the Supreme Court.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST. THE DEMOCRATS NOT SURE OF A QUORUM EVEN-THE ASPIRANTS AND THE GREENBACKERS.

Washington, March 5 .- The President's proclatwo weeks, plunges the Democrats of the House at

with little prospect of their sufficiently recovering | each House will work energetically together and to be able to participate in the organization of the House. The casualties, as they say in the army, will reduce the Democratic strength to 144 or three less than a quorum. These figures are not, to be sure, those given out by the Democrats themselves, their leading issue at the coming session must be but are those contained in THE TERBUNE Almanac, formed politicians in Washington. The highest number of Democratic Representatives now living claimed by any one whose opinion is worth having, is 147 or, deducting the two sick men, 145. This even would leave the Democrats with less than a

which may play an important part in the coming centest. What constitutes a quorum-a majority of Representatives from all the districts, or a majority of those who have been elected? If the former theory is accepted, then the man who is sure of an election, because the minority may defeat him by sitting still and destroying the quorum. If the latter theory prevails, then 145 members make a quorum, because no election having yet taken place in California, only 289 Representatives

Speaker Grow early in the war made a ruling that seems to sustain this last theory. Mr. Vallandigham having raised the question on account of the ab sence of Representatives from the Southern States, Mr. Grow said that a quorum of the House consisted of a majority of the members who had been elected, it being a notorious fact that no Representatives had been chosen in the Southern States. Even accepting this as the law, the Democrats will lack one of having a majority in the House on the first day of the session, unless Messrs. Acklen and Bland recover, of which there is little hope, or unless the vacancies in the Westchester District of New-York and the Border District of Texas are filled, which is impos-

This condition of affairs causes the greatest uneasiness among the Democrats; and one of the oldest members of the House on that side expresses the opinion to-day that there will be a very sharp struggle, and perhaps a long delay, in organizing the body after it meets. The only way to avoid this is for the Democrats to secure the cooperation of a few of the Greenbackers, who, as the importance of their votes becomes manifest, will probably be less likely to leave their own party without re ceiving the most substantial consideration. The importance of the question whether the Democrats will be able to organize the next House at all or not, and the intense interest that is felt in it, make the contest between rival Democratic candidates for the Speakership seem of secondary moment.

The two principal aspirants are Speaker Randall and Mr. Blackburn, with the chances decidedly in favor of the former. Mr. Randall's long service in the House, compared with that of his chief competitor, the prestige which his two terms in the it sat until the hour when the pathair have given him, and the opportunities he has per went to press or later, and this thair have given him, and the opportunities he has had to place members of the last Congress under obligations to him, are all in his favor. On the other hand, some of his appointments and some of his rulings have made bitter enemies of a few of the most influential men in his party. The balance Is unquestionably in his favor, and he will probably be reclected, unless the regular nominee of the Democratic party is beaten.

The quiet and determined attitude of the Green backers and Nationals, who are preparing to nomi nate and support a candidate of their own for the Speakership, adds to the Democratic perplexity. The Greenbackers claim to have twenty-one men pledged to enter the caucus with them; and this number, if they hold together, will be sufficient to make the election of any other than a compromise candidate impossible.

The Republicans number 128 members of the Heuse, and so far as can be foreseen, will be able to House, and so far as can be foreseen, with de ander bring out their full vote on the first day of the session. These, with the 21 Greenbackers, will make a total of 149 members: a majority of a full House, who, either by combining muon a candidate in opposition to the one placed in memination by the Democrats or by refraining from voting, can make it possible to prevent an organization until concessions satisfactory to one or both of the two parties are made. Considerable speculation is indulged in here tofactory to one or both of the two parties are made.

Considerable speculation is indulged in here tonight as to what would be the result, not only in
regard to the organization of the next House, but
as affecting the future of the Democratic party,
should the Nationals persuade Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, to enter their caucus and become their
nominee for the Speakership. Mr. Bright is a pronomineed soft-money Democrat. He has aircady
served four terms in Congress, is a man of acknowledged ability and a representative nativeborn Southern gentleman. Should such a step be
taken by the Nationals, and should it result in the
election of Mr. Bright, it might go fartoward breaking up the solid South on present political issues, ing up the solid South on present political issues, and would utterly demoralize the Democratic party while it would bring again to the front as National issues in 1880 the questions of inflation or contraction, hard or soft money, greenbacks or gold.

## AN EXCITING TIME AHEAD.

AN ENGRHOUS RUSH OF APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE-ANTAGONISMS AMONG THE DEMOCRATS-THE RE-PUBLICANS PAVOR A BOLD POLICY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The contest over the approaching reorganization of both Houses and connected matters bids fair to cause such political excitement as has not been witnessed here for

Candidates for places about the Capitol, especially those in the Senate wing, are already ap-Pearing in shoals. It is estimated that there will be between 5,000 and 10,000 candidates for positions on the House and Senate rolls by the time Congress meets; and the number will un-

doubtedly be nearer the latter than the former. feeling is already beginning to manifest itself over the sharp antagonisms which are inevitably to exist between the Democrats in the Senate and many of those in the House. It is accepted as certain that the Senate Finance Committee will be under the lead of Mr. Bayard as chairman, and that it will be decidedly a hard-money committee. The House, on the other hand, will contain a large soft-money element, independent of the more extreme Greenback men. It is admitted by many Democrats that the two Houses will differ quite as sharply on money issues as the Republicans and Democrats have differed on general issues between

THE NEWS AT THE CAPITAL. the parties. The hard-money element in the Senate will favor Randall for Speaker.

> The Greenback men are making a great display of confidence. They talk as if both of the other parties were in the minority, and they assume that they will organize the House as a matter of course. They do not as yet receive credit for having any of

that courage and endurance which cause men of deep conviction to stand together for principle's sake against all opposition. In fact, quite a num ber of them are already regarded as quite open to available trades. General Butler, W. D. Kelley and the Representatives of all the districts is General Ewing are among their volunteer guardians. Butler is bent on holding them together. that there will be an exciting con- Kelley thinks he, as a Republican, can secure their votes, and Ewing is credited with believing that he can prevail upon them to act with the Democrats.

The feeling of the Republicans is that so far as the prompt performance of public business of the House is concerned it is important to the country that Randall should be reëlected, but in a party sense they will rejoice to see the Democrats make the blunder of trying a new man at this critical time in the life of their party. In the organization of the Senate both the Democratic National and the Congressional Committees are to take part, mation calling Congress together in extra session in and the majority of them are in favor of assuming to dictate who shall fill the once into the midst of the contest for the Speaker- principal Senate offices. This movement is reship, and causes them to look about with no little garded by some as covering an intrigue for Tilden anxiety to ascertain whether they have an actual | to offset Bayard's influence as well as that of Thurman. The matter is already raising a lively alter-There have been elected already 147 Democrats. | cation. The Republicans will be thoroughly united One of them, Mr. Schleicher, has since died, and in both branches, and there is a strong hope that two of them, Mr. Acklen and Mr. Bland, are sick, both the President and the Republican minority in present a solid front to opposition.

In view of the fact that the Democrats have forced an extra session upon the issue of repealing the same, there will be a very strong, if not unanimous, sentiment brought to bear on the President by the Republicans to induce him to veto every appropriation bill that comes to him loaded down with the political amendments which those that failed contained. In fact, one consideration which led to fixing the date of the session only two weeks off instead of four, as was at first contemplated, was that time might be given to pass

TEM RELUCTANILY ABANDONED.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 5 .- An estimate of \$400, 000 was sent into Congress at the beginning of the last session for the maintenance and extension of the fast mail system. The appropriation made for this service was \$150,000. With this sum it will only be possible to maintain the fast mails as they now are and extensions and improvements which the department had determined upon must be House not only refused to accept it but neglected of them were fine fellows; few of them were fine abandoned. Among the more important of the to perfect a measure of its own. The abandoned plans was one in which the New-York morning press is deeply interested. Arrangements had been perfected for placing a newspaper train similar to those now running from New-York to Philadelphia and Springfield upon the Hudson River Road, leaving New-York at 5 a.m. and con-necting at Poughkeepsie with a train which reaches Albany and Troy about 9 a.m., and the interior towns some five or six hours earlier than by the present mail service.

which the reports of the proceedings of the House week, when the daily sessions extended far into the night, has been the subject of much favorable comment at the Capitol. Every morning's Record contained the proceedings of the House for the previous day up to the time of adjournment unless

session of last Saturday might. There has been great inquiry at the Capitol to-day for the official report of the remarkable debate in the Senate during the early hours of Monday norming. The Record has announced each day that it has pubhished all that was received at the printing office.

THE HAPPY THOUGHT OF CHITTENDEN. THAT GENTLEMAN AND GENERAL BUTLER AGREE TO TEST THE LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION IN THE

SUPPLEME COURT, THE TWO MEN TO PAY THE WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The constitutionality of

the Legal-Tender act, so far as it applies to the issue of Government notes in time of peace having the quality of a legal-tender for private debts, is about to be brought to a fest in the courts, and, of ourse, finally in the Supreme Court of the United States, by an agreement between Mr. S. B. Chittenden, member of Congress for the Brooklyn (N. Y. district, and General Benjamin F. Butler, each gentleman agreeing to bear the costs and other expeuses on his side incurred in carrying a case through the lower courts and up to and through the

The correspondence on the subject between Me Chittenden and General Butler forms, it will be seen, an agreement to find a real case in which a debtor shall have offered to his creditor, a citizen of a different State, payment of a debt in greenbacks of date since August, 1866, which is the officially declared date of the close of the war. The creditor is to refuse payment and bring suit, and thereupon Mr. Chittenden will bind himself to bear the expenses of the creditor, and General Butler on his side to defend and defray the costs of the debtor, he asserting the right of the Government to issue legal-

tender paper money at all times. General Butler means to argue the case himself. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and Mr. William Allen Butler, of New-York, will manage the case for

The following is the correspondence on the sub-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1879. §
DEAR GENERAL: I understood you to say yesterday
that you believed the Government has constitutional
authority for the reissue of legal-tender greenbacks, and
that you also are willing to antagonize the opposing
view in the courts.

I now proposes that we will

arts. I now propose that we seek a suitable text case (which, of course, will be a read one), with the inutual agreement to advance it as rapidly as may be practicable to the Supreme Court for a final decision. If you arree to this, I will invite you to meet my counsel at an early day to confer to respect to the preliminary steps. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

The Hon. Bend. F. Buyler.

S. B. Chittender.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

easily be made for a friendly suit to bring up the points. Let a note of any person of upward of \$5,000 be presented to him for payment. Let him tender therefor payment in greenbacks of the issue of 1878, or the issue of any date since August 20, 1866, which is the official date of the end of the war. Let the party holding the note refuse the tender and bring suit. Let the tender be pleaded, state what it was and let that plea of tender be demurred to, and the record of the whole case need not take up two payes, and thus raise the whole question of the right of the Government, in time of peace, to issues legal-tender notes or money.

Do not mistake me to think that the legal-tender is the best form of money, for that is a question for legislative adjudication, and I hope the Legislature will so far get out from under bankers and capitalists as to adjudient that question in the best interests of the people and for the prosperity of the country. I am very truly yours.

The Hon. S. B. CHITTENDEN, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chittenden says that the currency debates during the first and second sessions of the XLVth Congress convinced him that nothing short of constitutional restraint will save the country from ontinued and excessive issues of legal-tenders in the future, and that it is hopeless to expect the next Congress to relieve the country from this great peril to its renewed prosperity. In his opinion there is thus a necessity for bringing the question to the final test under the Constitution, by a case on which the Supreme Court will be compelled to decide whether legal-tender paper money in time of peace is constitutional.

In seeking to bring such a case before the courts, Mr. Chittenden says he thought it best to seek for a prominent believer in legal-tender notes to support that side. It will be seen that General Butler handsomely shoulders the responsibility of the

GLOVER BROUGHT TO NAUGHT.

AN INGENIOUS EFFORT TO GET HIS INVESTIGATIONS INTO PRINT DETECTED IN TIME BY THE REPUB-

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Mr. Glover got Mr. Dickey, on Monday, to ask that the great mass of which he has collected during the last three sessions of Congress in regard to the Treasury Department, and almost every other subject under the sun, tion which led to fixing the date of the session only two weeks off instead of four, as was at first contemplated, was that time might be given to pass more than one set of appropriation bills in case it should become necessary before the beginning of the next fiscal year. The strongest Republicans wilf aver repeated vetoes of the appropriation bills if they are found necessary to defeat the dishonest legislation which Democrats are been upon forcing through, and they will also support the President, if worst comes to worst, in closing those departments of the public service for which the Democrats may refuse to make appropriations uncompled with revolutionary legislation. There are some Republicans who desire the President, in his message to Congress, to go so far as to make known his views, upon the very threshold of the new session, concerning the adding of such legislation as appeared in those bills which have just failed.

NO NEW FAST MAILS.

PLANS FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT SYS-PLANS FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE PRES that if he asked such a privilege himself it would

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

THE OBLIGATION IMPERATIVE ON CONGRESS TO PASS SUCH A MEASURE AT THE SPECIAL SESSION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 5 .- One of the most in portant questions which Congress neglected to act upon during the session just closed was the bill amending the Presidential election laws. The Senate passed a bill on the subject, but the | two who had much proficiency in command. Many extra session of Congress to be held this Spring not only furnishes an opportunity, but places upon Congress the obliga-Philadelphia and Springfield upon the Hudson River Road, leaving New-York at 5 a.m. and connecting at Poughkeepsie with a train which traches Albany and Troy about 9 a.m., and the interior towns some five or six hours earlier than by the present mail service.

THE RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

A VERY PROMET PUBLICATION OF EVERYTHING WHICH WAS BONE IN THE HOUSE—THE SENATE STORY A LITTLE BEHIND.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The promptness with which the reports of the proceedings of the House

A CONDED TREE PROPERS OF THE SENATE SEATH WASHINGTON, March 5.—The promptness with which the reports of the proceedings of the House to take some definite action upon this

AN ORDER ABOUT THE PLAGUE. PART OF THE WORLD TO BE SUBJECTED TO CER-TAIN RULES.

Washington, March 5 .- A circular was issued this afternoon from the office of the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, addressed to efficers of the Customs revenue, medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, and others

whom it might concern, in regard to the importation of articles likely to bring the plague. It was as follows:

The Act, repreved April 29, 1878, entitled "An Act to Prevent the Introduction of Contagious Diseases into the United States," provides that no vessel coming from any foreign port or country where any contagions or infections disease exists, nor any vessel conveying infections disease exists, nor any vessel conveying infections disease exists, nor any vessel conveying infections and any foreign country, except in such a manner as may be prescribed under such Act.

Attention has been called to the prevalence of a dangerous epidenia disease in Southern Russia, known as a plague; and its extremely virulent and contagious character, as manifested in the late outbreak, leaves no doubt that it is similar to, if not identical with the "plague" which devasted the Old World in past centuries. Because, therefore, of the danger which attaches

plague" which devastated the Old World in past cen-tries. Because, therefore, of the danger which attaches rars, lurs, etc., as carriers of infection, the downing regulations are framed under the direc-an of the Serretary of the Treasury, and sub-et to the approval of the President, for the protection the health of the people of the United States against deducer referred to: Until further orders, no vessel from any port of the lack Sea or the Sea of Azof, conveying any rags, furs, may similar article, hable to convey infection; nor sy vessel from any port of the Medherranean of Red cas, having on board such articles, coming from authern Russla, Shall enter any port of the United con-General United States Marine Hospital Service. The evidence of the State or numbered states are explained with these regulations on the part of the John M. Woodworff, con-General United States Marine Hospital Service.

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1879. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since yester

lay's report have amounted to \$1,009,100. By a dispatch from our Minister to England, dated Vebruary 15, 1879, the Department of State has in-

The Cierk of the House has received about two-thirds The Cierk of the House has now members, and others will doubtless be now promptly forwarded. A number of the new members-elect of both branches of Congress are already here, including Senators Fariey, of California, and Slater, of Oregon.

A number of members of the late Congress and re-

decied to the next, living at long distances from Washngton, will remain in the city in view of the extra session. The Revised Statutes allow only two mileages By direction of Congress the Department of State keeps for sale the session laws in pamphiet form, and

also the Revised Statutes and the Statutes at Large, volumes 18 and 19, bound in sheep. Among these is the late revision of the Revised Statutes, which is for mes 18 and 19, hound in sheep. Among the ate revision of the Revised Statutes, which at \$2.90, with 10 cents additional for postage The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided that the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad Company comes within the purview of the Department decision of the 20th

BRITISH TOPICS.

THE ZULU WAR EXCITEMENT.

THE PUBLIC SATIATED WITH DETAILS OF THE WAR PREPARATIONS - TROOPS VOLUNTEERING KA-GERLY-UNEARNED FEES RETAINED-PROPOSED DINNER TO BRET HARTE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Feb. 20 .- It is a pity the Zulus do not ee the English papers regularly. The savage has a natural taste for fuss and feathers, and would be flattered by the amount of attention bestowed by these journals on Zulu affairs. Four or five columns a day in big type seem to be none too many for the appetite of the British public. These long accounts are, for the most part, devoted to technical and professional details; to the selection of regiments, and of transports to carry them, with full descriptions of each body of troops, of their officers, their equipment, their former services, the very fittings of the ships, and the quantity of raisins they carry for the making of plum duff, and the number of bottles of wine for the officers and barrels of beer for the men. Yesterday two regiments actually embarked-one at Southampton, the other at Gravesend. Lest the enthusiasm might not be up to the Jingo mark, the trumpet was blown loudly in the morning papers of yesterlay, summoning the English people to witness such a spec- cannot say, though that would be the natural infertacle as had not before been seen by this generation | ence from the statements above quoted. | 6, W. S. -the spectacle of a British force sailing away from home to retrieve a British disaster. Well, I don't know that too much is made of it. The very shrewd conductors of these Jingo papers know what interests their readers, and what brings fresh buyers for their sheets. The interest in the Zulu business, which was very slight before news of the destruction of the 24th Regiment arrived, has been very great and general since, and at times becomes intense. Among soldiers, the view is a professional ne. It is "service," and they are one and all eager to be ordered away. This is true of officers and mer alike. There are plenty of volunteers for the rank and file; in some cases, corporals and sergeants are said to have sacrificed their stripes in order to be transferred into a marching regiment. It is true, the condition of the troops who are going, and, in some cases, over the choice of the regiments. The two cavalry regiments are criticised most sharply of all. What is wanted in South Africa is light cavalry that can get over the most ground in the least time, and do continual scouting work without being the worse for it. But the Lancers and King's Dragoon Guards are two of the heaviest bodies of horse in the army. Routine did it. They stood next on the roster for foreign service the infantry the number of weedy recruits, of mere boys without knowledge of their business, and without physical stamina for the hard work before them, is very large indeed. An officer who has seen service and won fame in the Crimea and in India was describing to me, the other day, the state of a regiment he had just been inspecting. Hardly a competent non-commissioned officer to the whole force, he said, nor the material for making one. The men were young, narrow-chested, pale faced, and absolutely without experience in the field. A great part of them had not even been with the colors long enough to look like soldiers. "A little hardship would soon knock them over," he said. As for the officers, he knew of but one or

soldiers. And one hears queer things of the three Generals who go out to take commands under Lord Chelms-ford. It is a business of life and death-of other men's lives and deaths also-but the usual influences have prevailed at the Horse Guards. Red tape makes mischief in the choice of troops, and favoritism makes mischief in the choice of commanding officers. General Newdegate, General Crealock, and General Marshail are one and all men of no practical acquaintance with campaigning, but of high social position and kinship. Not one of them has seen service. Two of them are Aldershot Staff Officers; the third is a Guardsman. They have never, I bear, commanded troops at all, even on parade; or not more than a battalion. Yet the army list is crowded with the names of general officers who have learnt rin the Crimea and in India, and who have at least seen something of marching and campaigning of a certain sort in Abyssinia, and in Ashantee. It is said few of them could be sent to Natal because they are seniors to Lord Chelmsford, and so could not serve under him. Lord Chelmsford is one of the youngest Generals in the service. He is a pet of Lord Beaconsfield, and was pitchforked over the heads of his seniors into this South African command to win easy glory in a " little war," The little war turns out rather a big one; the glory is yet to win a great disaster has already resulted from official

Not to trouble you with extracts from the Zulu blue-book-published, as usual with this Government, when it is too late for the mischief they have entered on to be stopped-I will quote instead, an extract or two from the letters of an officer now in the field. They are written to his family, and are without pretence, but they afford a glimpse of opinion formed on the spot. The dates are the

opinion formed on the spot. The dates are the end of December and the beginning of January;
As to the war, I am soing to make a somewhat migroper remark. We want to possess all the country in south Africa that is worth navine. Of course this has nothing to do with Zaninad. Our notions in that different country of the strain our desire for the advancement of Christianity and civilization. The real reason for this war is necessity. Here we have an exceedingly powerful nation of savaces on our border, whose trade always has been war. They have not been able to carry on this trade for the last few years on account of not having any one to fight against. We have a shrewd notion that their next object for "trade" will be our colonists out here, and I suppose we are bound to frustrate these oftentions. But after what I have seen of colonists and the sentiments I have read in their papers, I am not very keen in opposing this chance of trading on the Zanis' part. We have asked the Zanis why they keep an army when all around are peaceful, and sundry other questions, and have ended duply ordering them not to keep one.

I myself give Cetewate credit for more good sense than to have a row with us at the present time, unless, indeed, he is forced to it by as, which is very likely.

A colonist with much useful information tells me with reference to the Zalus that no fighting will come off unless we are ment out. If we are rying to make them disaru, they will fight, but for nothing else.

Zaine think sonders different from other men. They account for the red of our coats in a new way. We are men whom the Queen feeds on as much beef as we can ear. Always eager to fight, when we have killed the enemy we immediately dye our coats in his blood; heave the color.

For a week or two past a report has been circulated nd of December and the beginning of January:

For a week or two past a report has been circulated that a newly-made judge had persisted in keeping unearned fees which he had received in advance for services to be performed at the bar-services which, when raised to the bench, he was no longer able to senator McCreery, of Kentucky. services to be performed at the bar-services which, render. Sir James Stephen, the most recently appointed of the new judges, now comes forward to deny that he is the person referred to. He affirms that, so far as he is concerned, the story is not true, that he knows nothing whatever of any such transaction, and that nothing of the kind has taken place, or can take place, between himself and any of his former clients. Sir James Stephen may be justified in publishing this contradiction if, as he says he has been told, it was commonly believed that he was the judge in question. But it puts other new judges in the position of being compelled to make the same denial, or of having the charge fastened on some one of them. Sir James Stephen implicitly condemns the act which he denies. Whether the bar as a whole would condemn it may be doubted. It is certain that some leading barristers are in the habit of receiving fees for work which they do not perform; and, in some cases, for work which they had no probable expectation of being able to perform. Whether it be other business at the bar, or promotion to judicial business on the bench, that obliges them to neglect their clients' interests, matters little to the clients. The

at the bar. Our countryman, Mr. Benjamin, who now stands quite at the head of commercial law yers in England, has incurred some reproach from his brethren for returning fees in cases where he could not appear. I should say it was most honorable to him, if it were not a matter of simple honesty. In any case he deserves great credit for fol-

corrupt professional precedent.

A proposal for a dinner to Mr. Bret Harte has been made public in the society journal which Mr. Ed-mund Yates owns and edits. "The date has been be set free. In Turkey troops have been sent fixed for Saturday, the 15th of March next," says Mr. Yates; "and the chair will be taken by the frontier. There has been a large fire in Matanzas, Earl of Rosebery." A circular repeating these statements has been sent round to gentlemen whose names are desired on the committee; and a list of acceptances is hereafter to published, "This entertainment," it is further said, "is designed as a welcome to Mr. Bret Harte, and an acknowledgment of the delight which his writings have given to the English reading public." These announcements are calculated to give rise to reflections, which shall, how known. Mr. Bret Harte has left London for Crefeld. Whether he has pledged himself to return, and to accept the dinner which Mr. Yates offers him, I

## POLITICAL INCIDENTS.

A RING BADLY ROUTED. ULSTER COUNTY COMPLETELY REVOLUTIONIZED-THE OLD RING LEFT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. RONDOUT, N. Y., March 5 .- The election sterday resulted in the complete overthrow of the Ring. The Board of Supervisors, which contained last year eighteen Democrats and eight Republicans, is not oposed of fourteen Republicans, five Democrats and three Taxpayers or Independents, with one town yet

The Board, as far as elected, is as follows: bins and John W. Weber, Republicans; James T. Oiwell, Warren Chipp and Jefferson McCaulland, Democrats. Esophe-John S. Griffiths, Taxpayer.

Gardiner-Josiah Leiever, Taxpayer, Hardenberg-Samuel Scager, Republican. Hurley-Isaac Van Steenbergh, Republican.

Marbietown-Louis Bevier, Republican, Mariborough-Engene F. Patten, Taxpayer. New-Paltz-Jacob D. Wurts, Democrat. Olive-James H. North, Republican Rochester-John H. Davis, Ropublican. Sangertles-Robert A. Snyder, Republican. Shandaken-George D. Chichester, Republican Shawangunk-C A. J. Hardenburgh, Democrat.

Wawarsing-W. H. Deyo, Republican.

Denning-Not yet heard from. Altogether the new Board is regarded as the best the county has had in twenty years. There will be a grand cutting down of county expenses under its administration. Only two members of the old Ring are reflected.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK. THE REPUBLICANS GAIN IN SEVERAL PLACES, AND LOSE IN TROY AND BUFFALO.

TROY, N. Y., March 5 .- Mr. Murphy (Dem.) has been reflected Mayor by over 1,600 majority over the Republican and Greenback candidates, and 2,954 were expected to poll 3.500 votes, succeeded in polling 1.300 only. The Board of Supervisors of Bensselae ounty stands: Democrats, 16; Republicans 12, and 1 Independent. Last year it was composed of 14 Demo-

rats, 13 Republicans, and 2 Independents. Burralo, March 5.—The full returns from the country owns for the election of Supervisors, received to-day, how a Democratic gain of 6; Republican gain, 1. The board will stand in October: Democrats, 27; Republi-

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 5 .- At the charter elections OSWIGO, N. Y., March 5.—At the charter elections vesterday, Oswego County elected 19 Republican, 7 Democratic, and 3 Greenback Supervisors.

Utica, N. Y., March 5.—The Republicans will have 9 majority in the One-lin Board of Supervisors. Last year the Democrats had I majority in the board.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., March 5.—William Bookstaver has been elected Supervisor of the town of Dunkirk by 278 majority.

insportly.

Herson, N. Y., March 5.—At the town elections held in Colombia County yesterday, 15 Democrats and 7 Republicans were elected, being a bennearth gain of 3.

Forsalt electric, N. Y., March 5.—The Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County stands 15 Republicans and 10 Democrats. In town of Rhincheck there is a 16.

A LEGAL OUTRAGE. A REPUBLICAN WITNESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA SENT TO PRISON FOR LIBEL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.-John H. Penergrass has been convicted of libel before Judge Mackey in the penitentiary or to pay \$500 fine and the costs of ington Republican tast November of a letter charging the lot-box, and charging certain citizens with voting more than once. Pendergrass was one of the principal wit-nesses before the Teiler Committee at its recent session

HOW TO FILL SENATOR WADLEIGH'S PLACE. Boston, March 5 .- A special dispatch from Concord, N. H. says there was a conference of prominent politicians there to-day. New-Hampshire will be represented by only one Senator, unless the Governor appoints a Senator to serve until the Legislature shall Governor Prescoil is not yet able to decide whether not the power is vested in him to fill the vacancy, ere will be many candidates for the position, but believed that the Governor will appear Mr. Wad-

NEW GREENBACK NOTIONS.

CHICAGO, March 5 .- The Greenback Club Convention to-day elected R. E. Hoyt, of Michigan, taking ground against the Chinese and declaring that postmasters should be elected. The resolutions strongly favor labor reforms of various kinds.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE AT AUGUSTA.

Augusta, Me., March 5.-Another veto f the Lagralative pay-roll was received from the Govthe table. The members will cach draw his salary and leave the mileage question to the decision of the courts. The Legislature was then declared adourned without day. During the sative-four days of the session, 181 Acts were passed and 50 resolutions.

IN A FLUTTER OVER SENATOR MCCREERY. HARRISBURG, Penn., March 5 .- The State enate took a recess for a few minutes this morning to

TO BE TAUGHT AN EXEMPLARY LESSON. PHILADELPHIA, March 5 .- In the case of

Robert Pox, proprietor of the New American Theatre, who was yesterday sentenced to thirty days imprison

TELLGRAPHIC NOTES.

A MILL FOR \$4 AND ENCUMBRANCES,
PROVIDENCE, R. L. March 5.—The nine s
woolen mill in Glemale. Burrellyinle, was soid at anoty
pesterday for \$4 and encumbrances, amounting to \$40,000.

TORONTO, March 5, Archiveron Sweatman, of Juren, has just been elected Bishop of Forento by the Anglom Synot. He was proposed by the Evargelical jury as a compromise candinate.

POTISVILLE, Penn., BANK CLOSED.

POTISVILLE, Penn., March 5.—At a meeting of the irrectors of the First National larm of Tremont, which has a no into laquination, it was decided to close the institution for to day. The depositors are new being paid in full. SIGMA PHI AROUND THE SOCIAL BOARD.
SIGMA PHI AROUND THE SOCIAL BOARD.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 5.—A convention
the various chapters of the Sigma Phi Society was held
this city yesteolay. Mr. C. T. Crouwell, of New-York, of
the founders of the society, presided at the concluding by

clients interests, matters little to the clients. The clients pay their money and get nothing for it. The barrister takes the money and gives nothing in return. This practice is not only followed but boldly defended by some of the most eminent men

PRICE FOUR CENTS

## BISMARCK AROUSED.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SOCIALISM.

THE INNOCENCE OF A CONVICTED PRISONER RS-TABLISHED-TROOPS SENT AGAINST THE GREEKS. Prince Bismarck spoke again yesterday in favor of the Discipline bill, but the Reichstag showed its lowing the dictates of his conscience, instead of a hostility to that measure by refusing to refer it to a committee. The innocence of Habron, was convicted of murder in England be set free. In Turkey troops have been sent against the Greeks who recently crossed the

BISMARCK ASSAILS SOCIALISM. AN ANGRY DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Wednesday, March 5, 1879. In the debate on the Parliamentary Discipline bill in the Reichstag yesterday, Prince Hohenlob Langenburg, while emphatically disapproving the bill, announced, in the name of the Pree Conservatives, that on the second reading they would move that the standing orders of the House be modified in accordance with

ome of its points.

The principal incident of the debate was a lively enunter between Prince Bismarck and Herr Lasker. Tho latter declared that never since the existence of the Reichstag has there been a single case, where the proposed measures would have been applicable. The Federal Council has used much more offensive expressions than those which the Government sought to curb in the Reichstag. Prince Bismarck himself had once used the word lie." Herr Lasker declared the bill implied an attack to reject it, and held firm to the principle that nobody must be allowed to touch the Reichstag's solemn right to make its own regulations for the maintenance of its

accept such portions of the bill as it thought proper. He in Congress, and concluded! We frust you will stand by us in the fight ingainst Socialism, longer than the two years prescribed by the auti-Socialist law, with the energy which we expected of you at the time of the elections, and of the attempts on the life of the Emperor, and that you will not be decived by the momentary shonce of the Socialists. We cannot dispense with the support of the Reichstag, but do not expect that, if we remain in office, the question will be satisfied by a hostile vote on your part. We must go further in the same direction. We are entitled to have an oblinion as well as the Reichstag, and should be find patriots if we acted in opposition to the dictates of our conscience."

FRENCH AFFAIRS. Pants, Wednesday, March 5, 1879.

M. Pierre Emmanuel Tirard has been appointed Minister of Commerce.

The Amnesty bill has been officially promulgated. The appointment of M. Andrieux as Prefect of the Police, has been gazetted.

Various special dispatches from Paris to London papers quote a remark of a leading Radical that the Radicals must digest one Minister (M. de Marcère) before devouring another.

M. Waddbugton, President of the Council, is known to be most unwilling to abandon M. Léon Say.

A JUDICIAL WRONG DISCOVERED.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 5, 1879. The Manchester Guardian announces that it has reason to believe that Habron, the man who was sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman at Whalley Range, in 1876, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life because of his youth, will soon be released. Charles Peace, the murderer of Arthur Dyson, who was recently hanged at Leeds, confessed that he himself committed the crime of which Habron was accused.

OPPOSING THE GREEK INVADERS Constantinople, Wednesday, March 5, 1879.

A body of Turkish troops have been dispatched against the band of Greeks who crossed the frontier and destroyed the village of Kleubkieuter. The Greek Government declares that the band are merely brigands.

> THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. Lospon, Wednesday, March 5, 1879.

Reuter's Cairo dispatch says the crisis is virtually ended. Prince Mobamed Tewfile, helr apparent to the throne, will be President of the Council, and Nubar Pacha Minister of Foreign Affairs.

EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC NOTES. LONDON, Wednesday, Marca 5, 1879. The Forfar linen-workers have struck against a reduc-

tion of 5 per cent in their wages. An explosion has occurred in the Deep Drop coat pit near Wakefield, by which nineteen persons were killed. tenant-Governor has just visited a great part of the Punjab. He reports that there is no present apprehen-sion of famine.

The first Spring meeting of the Sandown Park Club was begun yesterday. The principal event of the meeting, the Sandown grand prize, was run to-day, and was won by R.fle, a French bred horse, owned by Mr. Jenings, Lors Roseberty's First Spring, coming in second, and dr. T. J. Chinord's Sir Hugh, third.

Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff is to assume command of the Russian forces in Eastern Roumeiia on Thursday. The Russian authorities in Bulgaria have given renewed assurances of their intention to fulfit the condi-ions of the Treaty of Berlin.

The report that orders have been sent to General Tehernaled to return to Russia are not well founded, for e is still at Philippopolis, and the impression is that be is likely to remain there. The explanation given is that he has been offered the presidency of the gymnastic cubs

A CHURCH SENSATION IN OHIO.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL AND PATHER EDWARD BOTE MAKE ASSIGNMENTS OF ALL THEIR PROPERTY. 185 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CINCINNATI, March 5 .- The financial troubles

of the archbishop of this diocese culminated yesterday. After suits for nearly \$100,000 had been brought in on attachment, it was decided to make an assignment. school property. The estimated approximate value is a drop in the bucket only—about \$400,000.

Father Edward Purcell to-day made an assignment to John B. Mannex, attorney. The trustees, who will now have to make over their

affairs to the assignce, stated to The TRIBUNE correaffairs to the assignce, stated to Thit Thila NE correspondent to-day that the number of accounts filed thus far is 3,592, and the total of claims \$3,651,543.92, there being more to hear from. Of the property turned over there is not a particle of church property property speaking. It is claimed that it cannot be touched for the dobts. Such is the latest feature of this last stupeadous piece of carelessness and kilocy in finance. The brother of the rich bishop of a diocese, acting as a savings bank for thirty years, took the money of hearly four thousand persons, kept no books whatever, and paid compound interest, and that with the archibishop's consent and cooperation and in the archeposonst paiace. compound interest, and that with the archioshop's con-sent and cooperation and in the archive-opel palace. The archioshop has taken refuge from the trouble in the quiet of the convent of Cedar Grove, just outside this city. Father Edward remains at the residence in this city. The clergy are terribly depressed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 .- President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad Company, was to-day questioned on the subject of a new coal combination, and denied that he had identified himself with any recent movement looking to restriction of production. He said: " I have made no application whatever to other companies to have make no approximate a variety reducing the num-ber of working days, or in any other respect whatever." The only foundation be could ascribe for the Statements published to-day was the fact that he had written and telegraphed to the New-York companies that be was perrectly willing to be the first to advance the price of coal if they would agree to follow the advance.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

TAUNTON, Mass, March 5.—Judge Rockwell sentenced Charles P. Stickney, the defaulting treasurer of the Manufacturers Gas Company of Pall liver, this morning to give years in the State Prison, with one day solitary confinement.

ment.

COLLISION OF TWO TRAINS IN A FOO.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Two freight trains collided at the junction of the Marietta and Cincinnati and the Cincinnati. Hunditon and Dayton Railroads this morning, wrecking a number of the ears and delaying passenger trains. The accident was caused by a beary for.